

centrated Sweetener in 7 Pints of Water, then each ounce of this solution is equal to about 4 Pounds of Sugar," which statements were false and misleading, in that the said article contained a mixture of sucrose, starch, and soda-saccharin; and for the further reason that the said label was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, in that the article was represented as being 500 times sweeter than sugar, when it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On December 17, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10627. Misbranding of Allan's red wash and of Parrott mixture. U. S. * * * v. 7 Packages of Allan's Red Wash and 14 Packages of Parrott Mixture * * *. Default decree adjudging the products to be misbranded and ordering their destruction. (F. & D. No. 13018. I. S. Nos. 260-r, 261-r. S. Nos. E-2417, E-2418.)

On July 22, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 7 packages of Allan's red wash and sandalwood emulsion compound and 14 packages of Parrott mixture, at Asheville, N. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., East St. Louis, Ill., July 18, 1920, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the red wash and sandalwood emulsion compound consisted of two preparations, one of which (the red wash) contained zinc sulphate, boric acid, a phenol, eucalyptol, a trace of alkaloid, and water, and the other (sandalwood emulsion compound) contained santal oil, mineral oil, methyl salicylate, copaiba, small amounts of magnesium and calcium salts, and water; and that the Parrott mixture consisted of an emulsion of turpentine oil, methyl salicylate, camphor, copaiba, gum, and water.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the carton containing the Allan's red wash and on the label of the bottle and on the carton containing the Parrott mixture, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the respective articles, falsely and fraudulently represented that the said Allan's red wash was effective as a remedy for gonorrhea and gleet, and that it was all that was needed in the treatment of gonorrhea, and that the said Parrott mixture would relieve gonorrhea and gleet in from two to five days, whereas the said articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On August 24, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered finding the products to be misbranded and ordering their destruction by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10628. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 4 Barrels of Vinegar. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13031. I. S. No. 14655-r. S. No. E-2421.)

On July 20, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 barrels of vinegar, at Bridgeton, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Powell Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., on or about March 26, 1920, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "* * * Apple Cider Vinegar Philadelphia Vinegar Co. * * *."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that apple waste vinegar had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for cider vinegar, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements on the label of the barrel containing the article, to wit, "40 Grain Pure Apple Cider Vinegar * * * Fermented Apple Vinegar * * *," were false and

misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was pure apple cider vinegar, when it was not but was an apple waste vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On July 11, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10629. Misbranding of Hooper's female pills. U. S. * * * v. 31 Packages of * * * Hooper's Female Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13215. I. S. No. 6282-t. S. No. B-2481.)

On August 18, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 31 packages of Hooper's female pills, at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Horace B. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on or about February 19, 1920, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of aloes and iron sulphate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the wrapper enclosing the same, " * * * opening obstructions of the vessels * * * cure of disorders peculiarly incident to the Female Sex * * * remedy against those general complaints the Female Sex are subject to; * * * cleanse, purify, and cause a free circulation of the blood, * * * open those obstructions which Virgins are liable to, * * * best * * * for * * * the irregularities, * * * for the palpitation of the heart, giddiness, loathing of food, bad digestion, pains of the stomach, heating of the arteries of the neck, short breath * * * scurvy * * * should be taken by all women at the age of forty-five * * * to prevent those disorders that usually attend them at that time. * * * sovereign remedy * * * in all hypochondriac, hysterick, or vapourish disorders, * * * strengthen the nerves, * * * for * * * obstruction of * * * courses * * * continue their use until the end is answered * * *," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 11, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10630. Misbranding of Warner's Knoma oil. U. S. * * * v. The Warner Remedy Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8106. I. S. No. 12923-1.)

On April 30, 1917, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Warner Remedy Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, on or about February 9, 1916, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of Warner's Knoma oil which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed essentially of linseed oil, camphor, and ether.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the label of the can containing the same, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for treating diseases of germ origin affecting horses and other animals, as a remedy for lung fever, catarrhal fever, distemper, pink eye, and heaves, and as a preventive of epidemics, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.